constipation," were false and misleading since the article did not constitute an adequate treatment for the conditions mentioned. Both articles were alleged to be misbranded in that statements in an accompanying circular entitled "A Message of Hope," representing that it would be efficacious for relief from the distressing symptoms in many cases of stomach troubles, indigestion, sore stomach, bad breath, gnawing pains, gas pains, dyspepsia, intestinal disorders, biliousness, headache, sleeplessness, intestinal stasis, auto-intoxication, colitis, colonic irritation, liver and gall deficiencies not due to infection; that Gid means gastro-intestinal demulcence; that it would be efficacious as an aid for gastro-intestinal lacerations, ulcers, lesions, stasis, constipation, and toxemia; that Gid would coat offensive particles of the intestinal contents and every square inch of stomach-intestinal wall with its protective demulcence; that it would tend to correct diarrhea, tuberculosis, and cancer of the gastric tract; that Gid No. 1 was especially adapted to neutralize the excess acidity of the jejunum and upper intestine; and that Gid No. 2 was particularly fitted for use in troubles located in the lower intestines, cecum, ascending and transverse colon, sigmoid, and rectum, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On July 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

444. Misbranding of Gly-Cas. U. S. v. 258 Cartons of Gly-Cas. Default decree of condemnation. Product destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 3647. Sample No. 8978-E.)

The labeling of this product, in addition to failure to bear the warning statement required in the labeling of laxative preparations, also bore false and misleading therapeutic and other claims, and it failed to indicate which of the ingredients was the active ingredient.

On January 17, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against 258 cartons of Gly-Cas at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 25, 1940, by the Gly-Cas Medicine Co. from Muncie, Ind.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article, which was in capsule form, showed that each capsule contained approximately 4.3 grains of drugs from plant sources including aloe and a small proportion of glycerin.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling failed to bear such adequate warnings against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users in that it did not inform the purchaser that continual or frequent use of the article might result in dependence upon laxatives to move the bowels. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that representations in the labeling that its use would put one "in Step with Health"; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of those who suffer with muscular aches and pains, poor digestion, soured, gassy feeling after eating, bloated stomach; night risings, backaches; dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness or poor sleep kindred to faulty bowel elimination, frequent bladder action, loss of pep and energy, inability to work, and restlessness; and that it had proved effective in many cases where other medicines tried before had failed to give satisfactory results, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement in the circular "Contains No * * * Harmful Drugs," was false and misleading since the article was capable of causing harm; in that the statement that the article was a product of over 25 years of practical experience of a well-known pharmacist was false and misleading since it was essentially a preparation of aloe, a drug whose properties had been known for centuries; and in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of the active ingredient in that the statement on the carton, "Compound of Cinnamon, Aloe, Glycerin and Licorice," did not indicate what was really its active ingredient.

On February 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered; and on February 25, 1941, the product was destroyed.

445. Misbranding of Grover Graham Remedy (and Graham's Pills). U. S. v. 33 12-Fluid-Ounce Packages and 42 6-Fluid-Ounce Packages of Grover Graham Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3915. Sample No. 34897-E.)

Each package of this product contained an envelope labeled "Graham's Pills." The labeling of Grover Graham Remedy and Graham's Pills failed to bear

adequate directions for use—in the former case because no limitation was put on the amount of bromide that might be administered daily, and in the latter case because the directions provided for excessive dosage. The labeling of both products also failed to bear adequate warning statements, but did bear false and misleading therapeutic claims.

On March 4, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against the above-named products at Newark, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Kells Co. from Newburgh, N. Y., on or about November 29, 1940, and January 9 and 25, 1941; and charging that they were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles showed that Grover Graham Remedy consisted essentially of magnesia, sodium bicarbonate, sodium bromide, alcohol, water, and small amounts of chloroform, ginger, and peppermint oil; and that Graham's Pills consisted essentially of laxative plant drugs.

Both products were alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that they failed to bear adequate directions for use as stated above. (2) In that the labeling failed to bear such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions where their use might be dangerous to health, or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users. (3) In that statements in the labeling which represented that Grover Graham Remedy would give instant relief for severe attacks of indigestion and all stomach ills, and that it would be efficacious as a dyspepsia remedy and for gastritis and bloating; and that Graham's Pills were efficacious in the treatment of biliousness, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes. Graham's Pills were alleged to be misbranded further in that the label did not bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On April 18, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

446. Adulteration and misbranding of Heads-Up Headache Powders and misbranding of Digesto-Pep and Coldlax. U. S. v. 126 Packages of Heads-Up, 70 Packages of Digesto-Pep, and 31 Bottles of Coldlax. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4026. Sample Nos. 20666–E, 20667–E, 20668–E.)

The labeling of the headache powders and the Coldlax failed to bear such adequate warnings as are necessary for the protection of users and failed to bear adequate directions and the common or usual names of the active ingredients. The "Heads-Up" contained acetylsalicylic acid, sodium bromide, and phenolphthalein in excess of the amount declared. The labels of all products bore false and misleading representations regarding their curative and therapeutic efficacy.

On March 25, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against the above-described drugs at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 10, 1940, by Smith Bros. Drug Co. from Greensboro, N. C.; and charging that they were misbranded and that the Heads-Up Headache Powders were also adulterated.

Analyses showed that the average Heads-Up headache powder contained 4.68 grains of aspirin, 6.62 grains of sodium bromide, and 0.57 grain of phenolphthalein; that the Digesto-Pep contained alkaline compounds, including a bismuth compound and diastase; and that the Coldlax consisted essentially of water, alcohol, sodium salicylate, a laxative plant drug, menthol, camphor, and traces of alkaloids.

The Headache Powders were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength differed from that which they purported or were represented to possess, since each powder contained materially more acetylsalicylic acid, sodium bromide, and phenolphthalein than the amounts stated on the label. They were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Each Powder Contains: Acidum Acetylsalicylic * * * 4 Gr. * * * Sodium Bromide * * * 6 Gr. Phenolphthalein * * * ¼ Gr.," was false and misleading since it was incorrect. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements on the label, "Brace Up! with Heads-Up," "With Heads-Up You'll Brace Up!," and "'Go Smiling Thru' As Thousands Do," were false and misleading as the article could not be depended upon to brace one up or to enable one to "go smiling through" when suffering from the various disease conditions mentioned on the label. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that the statements, "Take With Confidence," "Heads-Up is different * * * safe * * * faster," and